VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Heat treatment of weldments made by pressure gas welding. Svar. proizv. no.1:12-13 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya. (Gas welding and cutting) (Annealing of metals)

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Testing the susceptibility of welded joints to brittle failure.

Svar.proizv. no.7:39-41 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(Steel-Welding) (Welding--Testing)

1/1,621 S/135/63/000/001/004/016 A006/A101

AUTHOR:

Vladimirskiy, T. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

On the heat treatment of weld joints in gas pressure welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1963, 12 - 13

TEXT: The author discusses the results of an experimental investigation carried out by V. D. Taran, N. V. Bobritskiy and A. S. Fal'kevich, who consider that brief-lasting heat treatment of pressure-welded low-carbon steel joints has no substantial effect on the mechanical properties of the welds. An analysis of the experiments performed shows that the method of impact tests was not appropriate and insufficiently sensitive. To increase the sensitivity of tests, it is recommended to select conditions where the upper limit of cold brittleness approaches the test temperature, by increasing the depth of notches etc. This condition has not been fulfilled in the aforementioned impact tests, as narrow specimens (4 mm) with a soft notch have been used. The selection of such specimens resulted in the reduced sensitivity of the test method and did not reveal the positive side of heat treatment after gas-pressure welding. In fact, even

Card 1/2

On the heat treatment of weld joints in...

S/135/63/000/001/004/016 A006/A101

short-time treatment improves the structure of welds and has a positive effect upon the ductility of the joints when steels with different carbon contents are used. There are I figure and I table.

ASSOCIATION: TENII MPS

Card 2/2

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Effect of various factors on steel susceptibility toward
brittleness. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:25-26 My
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Steel--Brittleness)

8/135/62/000/007/010/010 A006/A101

THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

AUTHOR:

Vladimirskiy, T. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

On the use of brittle-failure sensitivity of weld joints

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1962, 39 - 40

**文学的证明的对象的**对数据的数据的数据的 不是是不是一种,这种是一种的一种,但是是一种的一种的一种,但是是一种的一种的一种,但是是一种的一种的一种,但是是一种的

TEXT: The author discusses some conclusions drawn by M. Kh. Shorshorov and V. D. Kodolov who analyzed the notch-sensitivity of steel with the use of Schnadt specimens having notches of different sharpness and hard inserts. (Ref. 1: Shorshorov, M. Kh., Kodolov, V. D.: "Changes in the properties of low-alloy and carbon steels of the perlite class during arc welding" - Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1957, no. 12. Ref. 2: Shorshorov, M. Kh., Kodolov, V. D.: "Notch-sensitivity of low-alloy and carbon steels in arc welding" - Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1961, no. 8). These authors consider that changes in toughness depending on the linear energy of the arc, are similar for Menager specimens and for Schnadt specimens with notches of any sharpness. Data are tabulated by the author of the present article, concerning welding conditions and toughness values for specimens with different notches, which show that an estimation of welding condi-

Card 1/2

menter i internationale de la company de

THE THE SHIP HE HAVE THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

On the use of brittle-failure...

S/135/62/000/007/010/010 A006/A101

tions from impact tests of sharp-notched specimens may differ from results obtained with soft-notched samples. This is in accordance with the theory that the brittle sensitivity of steel can not be estimated on the basis of series tests with Menager specimens only; the low critical brittle temperature in the case of a soft notch is a necessary but insufficient condition for the low brittle-sensitivity of sharp-notched specimens. Toughness values of the weld-adjacent zone and critical brittle temperatures are compared. These data show that the evaluation of the weld-adjacent zone with the aid of soft-notched specimens is incomplete. Due to the labor-consuming manufacture of Schnadt specimens, the author recommends for practical use standard specimens such as type I and IV gost 9454-60 specimens with round and triangular notches of 1 and 0.25 mm radius respectively. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TENII MPS

Card 2/2

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; VROBLEVSKIY, R.V., inzh.; GLEBOV, L.V., inzh.; GODIN, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUZOV, S.G., inzh.; GULYAYEV, A.I., inzh.; YERSHOV, L.K., inzh.; KOCHANOVSKIY, N.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; LYUBAVSKIY, K.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; PATON, B.Ye., akademik, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RABIHOVICH, I.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; RADASHKOVICH, I.M., inzh.; RYKALIN, N.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SPEKTOR, O.Sh., inzh.; KHRENOV, K.K., skedemik, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; CHERNYAK, V.S., inzh.; CHULOSHNIKOV, P.L., inzh.; SHORSHOROV, M.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRATKOVA, O.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red .; ERINBERG, I.L., kand tekhn nauk, nauchnyy red .; GEL MAII, A.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nsuk, nsuchnyy red.; KOMDRATOVICH, V.M., inzh.; nauchnyy red.; KRASOVSKIY, A.I., kond.tekhn.nauk. nauchnyy red.; SKAKUN, G.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV, Ye.V., inzh., red.; IVANOVA, K.N., inzh., red.izd-ve; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Welding handbook] Spravochnik po svarke. Moskva, Gos.nauchnotekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1. 1960. 556 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. AN USSR (for Paton, Khrenov). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Rykelin, Khrenov).

(Welding-Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

VIADIMIRSKIX, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; SELIVANOV, K.V., inzh.;

MEL'NIKOV, O.Ye., tekhnik; KOLESNIKOV, L.A., tekhnik

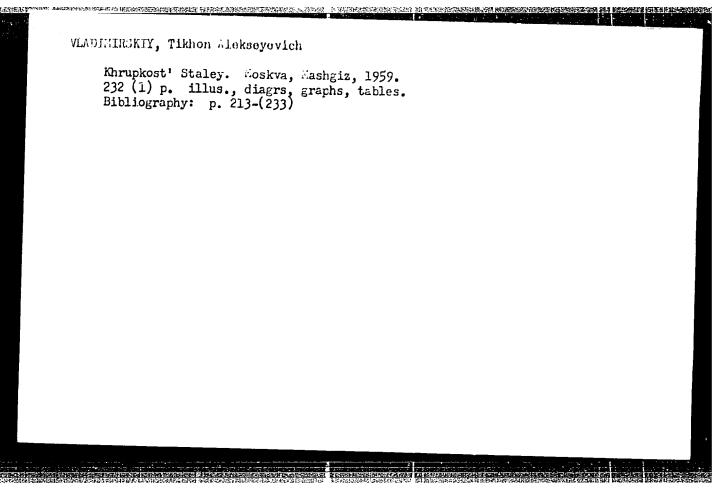
Gas-pressure welding of railroad train parts with acetylene substitute gases. Svar. proizv. no.12:28-31 D '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledotitel'skiy institut zheleznodorzhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey sobshcheniya.

(Gas welding and cutting-Equipment and supplies)

(Locomotives-Maintenance and repair)



s/697/61/000/000/016/018 35090 D228/D303

18.1225

Danilova, G. P., Mal'tsev, M. V., poplavko, M. V. and

Vladimirskaya, T. M. AUTHORS:

TITLE:

Addition materials for welding titanium alloys

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po problems reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniye. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 203-208

In this study the aim of the authors was to create a highgrade Ti alloy with a variably modified structure in the cast state.

Such material is necessary to eliminate textural defects hindering the full use of certain Ti alloys in welded structures. Details are first given about the preparation of these oddition in the preparation of these odditions. are first given about the preparation of these addition ingredients -- Ti-base alloys with different contents of Al, Nb, Mo, Re, Ce,

card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860220010-1"

S/697/61/000/000/016/018 D228/D303

Addition materials for ...

and B. Data on the macrosturcture of cast alloy specimens are then cited. They suggest that the introduction of small amounts of B and B-Zr (~0.1%) decreases the grain size of the alloys. But this does not happen on the addition of Re and Ce, which instead causes does not happen on the B. phase decay products. A table gives the marked granulation in the B. phase decay products. A table gives the troduction of B and B-Zr greatly strengthens Ti-Al-Nb alloy, as troduction of B and B-Zr greatly strengthens Ti-Al-Nb alloy, as does the addition of Re to Ti-Al-Mo alloy. Turning to the question of the alloys' behavior during welding and plastic deformation, the authors adduce graphs to illustrate their experimental observations. These indicate that the addition of Re greatly enhances the plasticity of the welded seam in both types of alloy: The seam's bending angle is thereby increased by approx. threefold. Here Re bending angle is thereby increased by approx. threefold. Here Re is believed to stabilize the B-phase. The authors conclude from the results of their research that three kinds of Ti-base alloy can be employed as addition materials: 1) with Al 3, Nb 5, and Re 0.1%; employed as addition materials: 1) with Al 3, Nb 5, and Re 0.1%; and 2) with Al 3, Mo 4, and Re 0.05-0.1%; and 3) with Al 5, Nb 5, and

Card 2/3

Addition materials for ...

S/697/61/000/000/015/018 D228/D303

of the welded seam and thus expand the employment of Ti alloys in the production of welded structures. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

16(2)

SOV/2-59-4-7/14

AUTHOR:

Vladimirskiy, V.

TITLE:

The Economy of the Countries of People's Democracies in 1958.

Statistical Materials.

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik statistiki 1959, Nr 4, pp 50-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author states that industrial production of all countries with a socialist economy has increased 5 times between 1937 and 1958, whilst industrial production of capitalist countries has less than doubled during the same period. The socialist countries now possess about 1/3 of the World's population rendering 1/3 of the total production. They produce 50% of the entire grain yields and 43% of the cotton. By 1965 the socialist countries will account for more than 50% of the World's production. The author ascribes this progress, in part, to the successful economic cribes this progress, in part, to the successful economic cooperation between the countries of People's Democracies. After this introduction, the author analyzes economic results for 1958 for the individual socialist countries,

Card 1/2

SOV/2-59-4-7/14

The Economy of the Countries of People's Democracies in 1958. Statistical

TO THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

stressing China, where industrial and agricultural production increased in 1958 by 65% as against 1957, whilst capital production for the same time increased by 103%. There Card 2/2 are 10 tables.

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.I.; KOMAROVA, A.A.; BAROYANTS, S.G., rec.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

的现在分词,我们就是我们就是我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的人,这一个人们的人们的人,这个人们的人们是不是一个人的人,我们是我们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人

[Hydrogeological principles for the prevention of the contamination of underground waters on sewage irrigated fields] Gidrogeologicheskie osnovy okhrany podzemnykh vod na zemledel'cheskikh poliakh orosheniia. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 137 p. (MIRA 17:1) (Sewage irrigation) (Water, Underground)

•	VLADIMIRSKIY, V. I.
	Problems of hydrogeologists relative to the use and preservation of underground waters. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.11:34-36 H '60.  (MIRA 13:12)
	<pre>l. Vsesownznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.</pre> (Water, Underground)
	·

# Problem of the use of standard series of equipment for raising water in investigative pumping. Razved. i okh.nedr 24 mo.11: 41-48 B '58. (MIRA 12:1) 1. Vsesoyusmyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inshenernoy geologii. (Pumping machinery) (Water, Underground)

TLADIMIRSKLY, V.I.; MINKIN, Te.I.

Problems of the control of the depletion and pollution of underground waters. Nauch.trudy AKKH no.27:86-97 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

### VLADIMIRSKIY, V.I.

Hydrogeological criteria in establishing sanitation districts for the protection of underground water-supply sources. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.8:41-47 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.

(Water supply engineering)

AUTHORA

Vladimirskiy, V.I.

SOV/132-58-11-11/17

TITLE:

To the Question of a Normal Series of Water Lifting Equipment for Experimental Fumping (K voprosu o normalinom ryade vodo-

pod"yemnogo oborudovaniya dlya opytnykh otkachek)

PERIODICAL:

Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1958, Nr 11, pp 41 - 48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The VSEGINGEO Institute proposed a "normal series of waterlifting equipment" for the use of field parties in charge of testing the water, the filtration properties of the wells, etc. Thousands of tests have been made with any available water-lifting equipment; very often inadequate or even deficient. The author, in collaboration with V.I. Selikhovkin, elaborated this list (table 5) according to different types of wells and geological or other conditions. There

are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VSECINGEO

Card 1/1

132-58-3-6/15

ELECTRICAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO

AUTHOR:

Vladimirskiy, V.I.

TIPLE:

Ground Water Levels During Year-Round Irrigation With Waste Water (Rezhim gruntovykh vod pri kruglogodovom oroshenii

stochnymi vodami)

PERIODICAL:

Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, Nr 3, pp 37-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The rise in population in many towns and industrial centers has caused the sharp deterioration of the quality of ground water and even of the underground water. The infiltration of polluted sewage water and an increased use of these waters for the irrigation of the agricultural fields has caused this deterioration. Irrigation with sewage water greatly improved the soil and increased the yields, and at the same time, reduced polution of the rivers. However, there can also be many negative results of incorrect or badly conducted irrigation operations, such as a complete pollution of water-bearing layer by excrements, the increased mineralization and deterioration of the quality of the underground water and a rise in the ground water level causing marshes. At present, there is insufficient control of such fields by the administrative organizations. The author relates the results of observations

Card 1/3

132-58-3-6/15

Ground Water Levels During Year-Round Irrigation With Waste Water

conducted during the 1955-57 period on the fields in one of the kolkhozes of the Noginsk Rayon, in the Moscow Oblast'. Three experimental wells were bored, two in the sewage irrigated part and one in the naturally watered part of the kolkhoz. The water level was measured constantly during a period of 3 years in all wells and a graph was prepared (Figure 3). It showed, that any rise or fall in the irrigated part immediately provoked corresponding changes in the third well. At the same time, chemical observations were conducted in these wells. In the well with normal water the highest degree of mineralization occurred when the water level was at its lowest and receded when the only slightly-mineralized spring-water reached it. In the wells of the irrigated part the mineralization of the water increased with the water level. Slightly mineralized water filters through the soil, dissolves the minerals deposited there during the summer and flushes them into the wells. With this increased mineralization, the ground water is enriched by compounds of nitrate, nitrogene and nitrite, and in separate cases, ammonium was also found. The causes of such a large mineralization of ground water are as follows: an excessive irrigation by the

Card 2/3

132-58-3-6/15

Ground Water Levels During Year-Round Irrigation With Waste Water

sewage water during a long time; insufficient planning of the irrigated field which allowed the formation of cavities where an accumulation of sewage water was formed; insufficient control of the distributed waters allowing the accumulation of Thus it is obvious, that in the planning of such irrigated fields, the interested organizations must work in close contact with the Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr, SSSR (Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources). There are 4 figures and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VSEGINGEO

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 3/3

1. Water-Sources 2. Water-Contamination 3. Hydrology-USSR

### CIA-RDP86-00513R001860220010-1 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

Potanin, D. N., Vladimirskiy, V. M.

72-58-5-3/18

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

Glass for Housing and Industrial Purposes (Stekle v zhilishchnom

i promyshlennom stroitel'stve)

PERIODICAL:

Steclo i Keramika, 1958,

/5 Hr 5, pp 7-12 (TSSR)

AJSTRACT:

At present Soviet industry produces annually 130 million m<sup>2</sup> of window mins million m<sup>2</sup> of reinforced Glass, 1.25 million m<sup>2</sup> of ormate glass, and 2.4 million m<sup>2</sup> of polished glass. In the current year 2 new large glass factories are to be put into operation: the Saratov factory for polished class, reinforced glass of creat dimensions (up to 4.5 x 3.2 m)
in the Far East . After the enlar class and omate gement of the Ulan-Udc. ' and Anzhero-Sudzhensk glass factories as well as after the building of a factory at Kazakhstan, the and Kazakhstan will be suppregions of Siberia the Far East lied with window glass of their own production. The demand for glass is, however, still greater than its cutput and will further increase with the building of apartments. The Inch of window glass is partly also caused by wrong use in building, which is described in detail. Besides window class many building materials and products made of glass are used at present:

Card 1/4

CHARLES IN EASIER HAS INCOME.

Glass for Housing and Industrial Purposes

72-58-5-3/18

1. Products of glass fiber, as heat and sound insulation materials in the form of sheets and mats; In the last years the production of blown glass fibers started and this caused a considerable drop of price.

considerable drop of price.

2. Glass plastics, on the basis of synthetic resins and glass
fiber, in form of yarns, mats and fabrics.

Some of its physico-mechanical properties are mentioned in a table as compared to structural steel and aluminum. They table as compared to structural steel and aluminum. They are light and solid, they are neither subject to putrefaction nor to corrosion, and they are not hygroscopic. Experiments of the State Scientific Research Institute for Coal as well as of the aboratory for Anisotropic Structures of the AS used USSR showed that glass plastics of the SVAN type can be used for supporting coal mines which could save great amount of wood and metal. These materials can also be used for the production of poles for high-tension transmission lines, building constructions and others.

5. Glass pipes which have a great resistivity against the 3. Glass pipes which have a great resistivity against the action of many acids, alkalies, organic solvents and other action of many acids, alkalies, organic solvents and other action of many acids, early replace pipes of nonferrous metals liquids, can successfully replace pipes of nonferrous metals and alloyed steels. In the last years they were used in the assembling of hidden electrical lines in apartments and houses

Card 2/4

72-58-5-3/18

Glass for Housing and Industrial Purposes

which saved many metal pipes . The Institute for Glass together with the Institute for Sanitary Engineering of the Academy for Building Activity and Architecture are carrying out experiments at present for using glass pipes for glass--concrete radiators in apartment houses. This would be a substitute for cast iron radiators and would save much metal.

- 4. Class parcels consisting of two glass plates welded or stuck together, with hermetic and dehydrated air-interlayer which make it possible to save much wood in building windows.
- 5. Glass blocks produced at the Skopin glass factory (Ryazan' Council of National Economy) are 194 x 194 mm in size. They are used
- 6. Reinforced plane glass is produced in the Konstantínovka "Avtosteklo" factory, of the Gusev factory imeni Dzerzhins-
  - 7. Reinforced corrugated glass for roofs. kiy.
  - 8. Patterned glass for doors and windows
  - 9. Colored tiles of glass
  - 10. Heat absorbing glass for window glass in the south of

card 3/4

11. Building parts of glass in form of beams, gutters, angles

Glass for Housing and Industrial Purposes

72-58-5-3/18

and other profiles.

12. Foam glass for saving bricks.

There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

1. Building industry--USSR 2. Glass--Production

Card 4/4

**不知识所以不是出现此位于你人们还**会说了许多时间的有可以就是我自然的这些话的话的话,我没有不知识,让这么多可以出去了这些话,是一般可能说是这些话,就是一种"这些不

LIKHACHEV, Yu.A.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.S.; MALOVA, E.V.; SHUL'TS (mladshiy), S.S.;
MAKAROVA, Z.A.; SINCHUGOVA, T.A.; CHUYENKO, P.P., red.; FEDOTOVA, M.I.,
vedushchiy red.; DEM'YANENKO, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Paleozoic tectonics of the Kyzyl Kum basement] Tektonika paleozoiskogo fundamenta Kyzylkumov. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 117 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 105. Problema neftegazonosnosti Srednei Azii, no.15). (MIRA 17:3)

LIKHACHEV, Yu.A.: VLADIMIRSKIY, V.S.; MALOVA, E.V.; SHUL'TS, S.S.

Basic characteristics of the stratigraphy of the Paleozoic in the central Kyzyl Kum. Trudy VSEGEI 45:22-35 '61. (MIRA 14:11) (Kyzyl Kum--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LIKHACHEV, Yu.A.: VLADIMIRSKIY, V.S.

Characteristics of the development of the folded structure in the Paleozoic basement of the Kyzyl Kum. Trudy VSEGEI 46:36-45 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Kyzyl Kum--Folds (Geology))

Vindimirskiy, v. '.

Cpredleniye Razmerov Shakhtnykh Poley I Standartnoy Dobychi Shakhty
Kashpirskogo Mestorozhdeniya Goryuchikh Slantsev, Goryuchiye
Slantsy, 1932, No. 7, 21

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .371
.G74

SOV/120-59-2-12/50

Vladimirskiy, V.V., and Kalebin, S.M. AUTHORS:

On the Stability of Rotating Ferromagnetic Bodies Suspended in a Magnetic Field (Ob ustoychivosti TITLE:

vrashchayushchikhsya ferromagnitnykh tel,

podveshennykh v magnitnom pole)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika aksperimenta, 1959, Nr 2, pp 41-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The forces acting on a rotating sphere suspended in a magnetic field are calculated and their dependence on the angular velocity of the sphere is discussed. These forces are then used to compute the trajectory of the centre of gravity of the sphere. It is shown that the position of the centre of gravity is unstable and additional damping forces must be introduced in the magnetic suspension if stability is to be achieved. Conditions which these forces should satisfy are given. Results of the calculations will also apply in a qualitative manner to magnetically suspended bodies of arbitrary form. These results are useful in the design of magnetic suspensions and explain the properties of such suspensions as reported in the literature. The theory has been verified

Card 1/2 using an installation including a heavy rotor 25 kg in

On the Stability of Rotating Ferromagnetic Bodies Suspended in a

weight. It was found that the position of the body did in fact become unstable as soon as it was set in rotation. Beginning with a certain angular velocity the axis of rotation of the body becomes displaced parallel to itself (so that it keeps its direction in space) and its end describes a spiral on a horizontal plane. The rotation along the spiral is always in the same sense as the rotation of the body itself. To exclude aerodynamic

effects the experiments were carried out in a vacuum. Card 2/2 The phenomena observed are well represented by the theory now advanced.
There are 1 figure and 5 references, of which 2 are

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1958

Vladimirskiy, '. '.

Oborudovaniye Dlya Prokhodki Shakht, Ğoryuchiye Šlantsy, 1932, No. 8-9
21, No. 10, 32.

50: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.674

VLADIMIRSKIY V. V.

"O dostavke slantsa iz zaboya na vyyemochnyy shtrek", p. 35 Goryuchiye Slantsy, No. 11-12, 1932

Vladimirskiy,	٧, .
Sist Gory	temy Razrabotok Dlya Gdovskogo Mestorozhdeniya Goryuchikh Slantsev, yuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 1, 20
SO:	Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871 .G74

O Sisteme Razrabotok Savel'yevskogo Mestorozhdeniya Goryuchikh Slantsev, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 2, 6.	
SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871	

Kapital'nyye Raboty Na <sup>G</sup>dovskikh <sup>S</sup>lantsevykh <sup>A</sup>udnikakh V Pervom Polugodii, <sup>A</sup>oryuchiye <sup>S</sup>lantsy, 1933 G., 1933, No. 4, 34.

SG: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Perspektivy Kapital'nogo Stroitel'stys Na Predprivatiyakh Soyuzslantsa V Iv Kvartale, 'oryuchiye 'lantsy, 1933, G., 1933, No. 5, 5. SO: Goryuchiye 'lantsy No. 1934-35 Tn .871 .G74

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.- Translator,

"Ispytaniye krepezhnogo lesa" by Inzh. M. De-Rokur, Goryuchiye slantsy, 1935, no 5, 20.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35

TN .871 .674

Vladimirskiy, V. V.

Rudniki No. 3 I 4 Na Gdovskom Mestorozhdenii Goryuchikh Slantsev,
Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 6, 16.

S0: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-25 TN ...71
...674

Tekhnicheskiy Froyekt Pervykh Hol'skikh Gdovskikh lantsevykh Rudnikov, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934, No. 1, 18.

S0: Goryuchiye lantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871 .674

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860220010-1"

Vladimirskiy,	
	ν. ν.
	N. P. Lakoza "Mechanical Minning of Rock Coal" 1934, No. 4, 61.  S0: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871 .G74
	•

Vladimirskiy, V. V. and Adamovich, V. A.

Kashpirskiy Slantseperegonnyy Kombinat K XVII Oktyabryu, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934,

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35 TN .871 .074

No. 5, 5.

The second secon

Vladimirskiy, V.V.

Capital Construction in the Kashpir Shale Oil Combine 1934, No. 6, 4. SO: Goryuchiye lantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871 .G74

Cost of cememting mines in the USA. 1934, No. 6, 12.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy,	v. v.
	Conclusion re comineut on the Review of A. P. Lakoz's Book "Mechanical Minning of Coal" 1934 No. 6, 52.
	SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871 .674
• 12	

# VI ADIMIRSKIY, V. V.

Kapital'noye Stroitel'stvo Na Prespriyatiyakh Soyuzslantsa V 1934 G, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1935, No 2,6

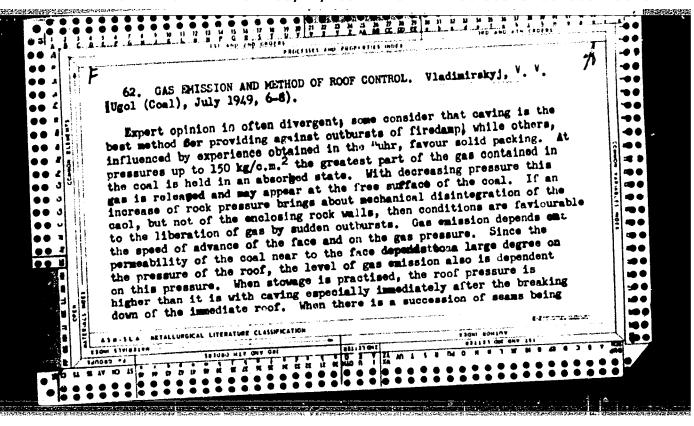
<u> 50:</u>

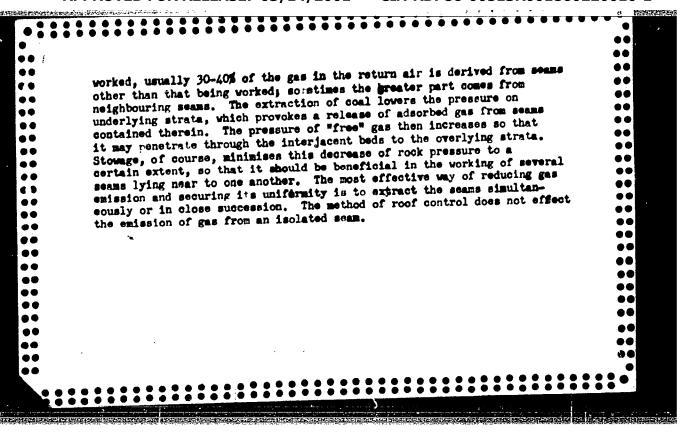
Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934-35, TN .871

# VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.

Transloatr, "Ispytaniya Krapezhnogo Lesa" by Inzh. M. De-Rohur, Goryuchiya Slantsy, 1935, No 5, 20

Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871





VIABITISATY, V.V.

21737

VIADITISATY, V.V. Otvet na poslednyuyu repliku prof. I. Feka ("Po povodu zamechaniy v.v. vladimirskogo". Zhurn. "Ugoli", 1948, No. 12) Ugoli, 1949, No. 7, S. 35.

S0: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykk Statey, No. 29, Noskve, 1949

ADDINE DE LEGIS DE LA CONTRACTION DEL CONTRACTION DE LA CONTRACTIO

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.

Mineral Waters - Zheleznovodsk

Therapeutic value of the Zheleznovodsk" mineral springs. Trudy Lab. gidrogeol probl. no. 8, 1950.

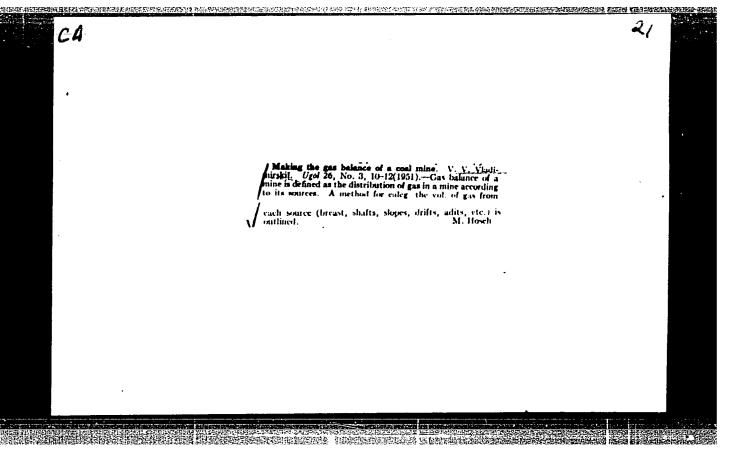
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congess, December 1952. Unclassified.

WADNIRSKIY, VIV.

BABOKIN, I.A., redaktor; BALBACHAN, Ya.I, redaktor; BARABANOV, F.A., redaktor; BUCHNEY, V.K., redaktor; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., redaktor; GRIGOR'YEV, S. Ye., redaktor; DOKUKIN, A.V., redaktor; ZHABO, V.Y. redaktor; ZADIMIDKO, A.N., redaktor; ZAITSEV, A.P., redaktor; LL'ICHEV, A.S., redaktor; KAGAN, V.Ya., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V., redaktor; KRASOZOV, I.P., redaktor; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., redaktor; LALAYANTS, A.M., redaktor; MOGILEVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; ONIKA, D.G., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.M., redaktor; PEYSAKHOVICH, G.I., redaktor; POCHENKOV, K.I., redaktor; SIRYACHENKO, F.N.; redaktor. SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., redaktor; STUGAREV, A.S., redaktor; SKORKIN, K.I.; SKURAT, V.K., redaktor; SOBOLEV, G.G., redaktor; TERPITOREV, A.M., redaktor; KHUDOCOVTSEV, N.M.; redaktor; TSYPKIN, V.S., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; SHELKOV, A.A., redaktor; ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Safety rules in coal and shale mines] Pravila bezopasnosti v ugol'nykh i slantsevykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951. 207 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R) Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti. (Coal mines and mining-Safety measures)



VLADINIRSKIY, V.V.

Mine Cases

Reversal of air current in gas-filled mines. Ugol' 27 No. 7(316), 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, <u>October</u> 1952. Unclassified.

- 1. VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Mine Ventilation
- Ventilation during the reverse method of mining coal fields and sections. Ugol' 27 no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

KUZ'MICH, A.S., redaktor; BARABANOVA, F.A., redaktor; BOHROV, I.V., redaktor; YLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., redaktor; GRAFOV, L.Ye., redaktor; DOKUKIN, A.V., redaktor; YERASHKO, I.S., redaktor; ZABLODSKIY, G.P., redaktor; ZADE-MIDKO, A.N., redaktor; ZAYTSEV, A.P., redaktor; ZASADYCH, B.I., redaktor; KAGAN, P.Ya., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V., redaktor; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., redaktor; LALAYANTS, A.M., redaktor; MELAMED, Z.M., redaktor; MINDELI, E.O., redaktor; MOGILEVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; POPOV, T.T., redaktor; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SKURAT, V.K., redaktor; SOBOLEV, G.G., redaktor; STUGAREV, A.S., redaktor; SUMCHENKO, V.A., redaktor; TERPIGOREV, A.M., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; SHELKOV, A.A., redaktor; ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Safety regulations in coal and shale mines] Pravila bezopasnosti v ugol'nykh i slantsevykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 226 p.
(MIRA 8:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugolinov promyshlennosti. (Coal mines and mining-Safety measures)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860220010-1"

iigam karaniya sana kaleiya

- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. TSol'veg, N. K.
- 7. On N. K. TSol'veg's article "Choosing the length of stope in accordance with ventilation requirements for deep mines" ("Ugol'," 1952, No. 9). Ugol', 28, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified

Gerdov, M.							
Remarks to ejection."	M. A. Gerdov Ugol' 28, 1	v's article " No. 3, 1953.	The physica	l nature of	sudden coa	l and gas	
	•						

#### 

KSENOFONTOVA, A.I., dotsent; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GRISHEYENKO, M.I., redaktor; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collection of problems on mine ventilation; reference data for calculations, examples with solutions and problems with answers.

Manual for mining institutes of higher learning] Sbornik zadach po rudnichnoi ventiliatsii; spravochnye dannye dlia raschetov, primery s resheniiami i zadachi s otvetami. Uchebnoe posobie dlia gornykh vuzov. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 347 p.

(MIRA 8:3)

Characteristic of gas separa My 154.	tion in a mine layer. Ugol' 29 no.5:11-13 (MLRA 7:6)
1. GOOTI.	(Mine gases)
,	

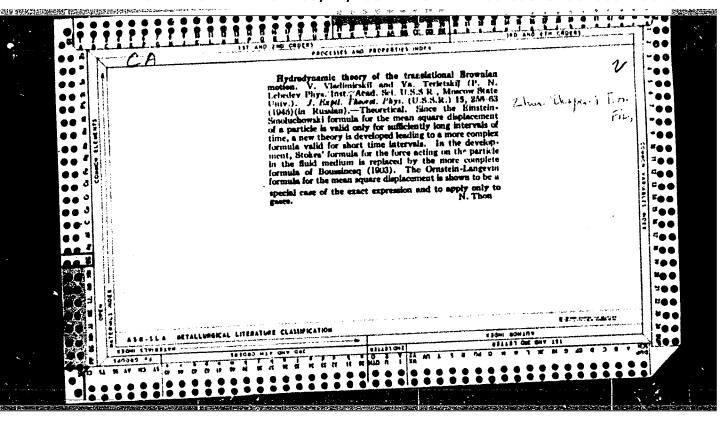
			bornte:	CALLED TO THE CONTRACT OF THE CALLED TO THE	2.2.	r11.	2.	11 II		S	, S	્ર	t	æ	ž	8	8	'n	161	168	2	
·	SR I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/30 3	Pizicheskly institut	Isaledovaniya po eksperimental'noy 1 teoreticneskoy fizike; [eborul] (Studies on Experimental and Theoretical Physics; Collection of Articles) Recow, Itd-vo AN SSSR, 1955. 304 p. Errata alip inserted. 2,300 copies printed.	entes; Eds. of Publinskly, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing H uses: A. E. Chernyak and V. O. Berkgaut, Tech. Eds. ff. Publishing He Collection has Measure of Collection of Memory of Grigoritys Samilovith Landsberg: I. Ye. Fram (Chairman), Academician; A. M. Leutovitch, Academician; Sierces; P. A. Barhulin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; S. L. Mandel antam. Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; I. D. Pabelinsky, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; F. S. Landsberg-Sarshanshay, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; and G. P. Mothlevich (Servetary), Analdate of An	tical Sciences. Intended for physicists and researchers of electromagnetic radiations and their	In Questigating the extreture and composition of asterias, congrader.  CONGRAGE: The collection contains 30 articles which review threatigation in spectroscopy, source, solecular obtion, seal-conductor physics, hundear physics, and other branches of physics. The introductory timpers gives a biographical profile of S. Landberg, Professor and East of the Paptreen of Option of the Driving of Physical Technology at Noscow Uni-	his woll in Ewields scattering, combet yass of metals, etc. No personalities as as accompany each article. Allyshey, and M. M. Sushchinskiy. The	Nork of 0. 5. Landsberg in the Field of Molecular Spectroacty if Normation I. Squared A. M. Hogilaraidy. Investigation of Transformation becases in an Activated Dacharge Generator Operating Under Conditions of Low Arc Currents	Aleksangan, K. T., Kh. Ve. Sterin, A. L. Eiberran, I. H. Kurnet.  105m, H. J. Thur King, and B. A. Karansky. The Posititity—  C Esta blishing the Contiguration of Tiresosseerte Dishylogyloberane on the Basis of a Combined Scattering Spectrum.	Standing Sound Mayes of Large Amplitude	Berulin, F. A. and A.I. Sokolovakara. Investigation of the Malkion of the width of Combined Scattering Lines to Test persture.	Fahrikant. A Medius With Negative	ear Transitions in Monspherical Mudei ical Properties of Substances in the		g and A. P. Shotow. The Question of Sentconductors	hods of Incressing the Effectiveness uples	Leyanrik. Scattering of Light Near tion of the Second Type and the	Imminute, M. A. Erradiation of an Elastic Well Vibrating Under the Action of Statistically Distributed Porces	The Dimning of Light by m Cloud		Hurein. Investigation of the Hydro- Whose Molecules Contain Two Hydrosyl	The same of the sa
	21(0),24(0) PHASE	Akademiya nauk SSSR. P	Issledowantys po eksper (Studies on Experime Articles) Moscow, I inserted. 2,300 cop	Ed.: I. L. Pabelhakiy entes; Eds. of Publi Tech. Ed.: Tu. V. RY In Memory of Grigori (Thairman), Academic F. L. Barhuin, Doct S. L. Mandel'entes, I. L. Pabelhakiy, P. S. Landsberg-Bary ematical Sciences; a	Physical and Mathema. PURPOSE: This book is engaged in the study	COURTAIN TO COLLECT TO	versity, and revieus gases, spectral anal, mentioned. Reference Bazhulin, P. A., V. L. J.	Abremson, I.S., Landsb. Abremson, I.S., and A., Jornation Processes ting Under Condition	Aleksanran, T., Kh., 1608 M. I. Tyun'kin of Establishing the C	Andreyev, M. M. Standin	Barbulin, P. A., and A. I Relation of the Width perature	Butareval F. A., and V. A. Absorption Coefficient	Vladiminakiy, V. V. Muclear Trangitions Volkenshiezn, M. V. Optical Properties	Vitroous State	Vul. B. M., V. S. Vavilov and A. F. Shotov.	Vul'fson, E. S. New Methods of Radimition Thermocouples	Ginzburg, V. L., and A. P., Levannik. Points of These transition of the	Isakovich, M. A. Irradiat Under the Action of 3t	Levin, L. M. The Diming	Discharge in Plasma	Malyshev, V. I. and V. N. Murzin. Invest: gen Bond In Substances Whose Molecules Groups	

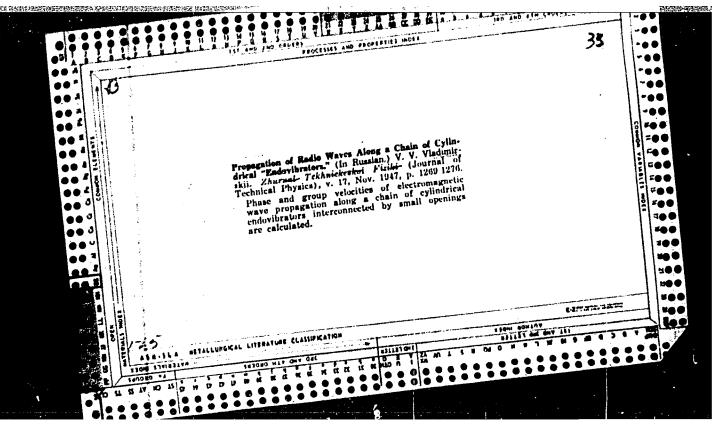
#### 

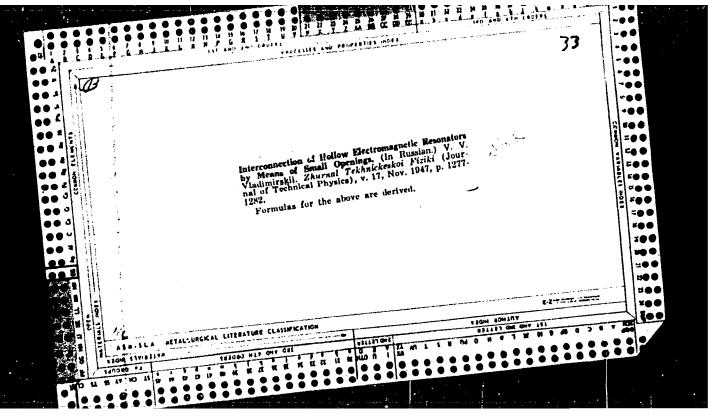
L 28863-66 EWT(m)/T ACC NRI AP6018854 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/006/1087/1094 20 AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, V. V.  $\mathcal{B}$ ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics CKIAE (Institut teoretichesky i eksperimental noy fiziki GKIAE) TITIE: Degenerate SU(4)-symmetry of strong interactions This paper was given at the 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, February 1964, Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 6, 1965, 1087-1094 TOPIC TAGS: quantum number, particle interaction, baryon, radioactive decay ABSTRACT: The assumption that strong interactions are degnerate with respect to one of the quantum numbers of the SU(4) group leads to a significant reduction of the number of states with different masses. The degenerate SU(4) super-multiplets are similar to the SU(3) super-multiplets. There is only one superfluous mass in the regular 15-dimensional representation in comparison to the octet, two in the 20-dimensional representation, similar to the baryon octot (31395, 11560), and no superfluous masses in the 20-dimensional representation corresponding to the docouplet. Doubling the number of K-meson states makes it possible to obtain a phenomenological description of the violation of CP-parity in K2 -> 2 7 decays.

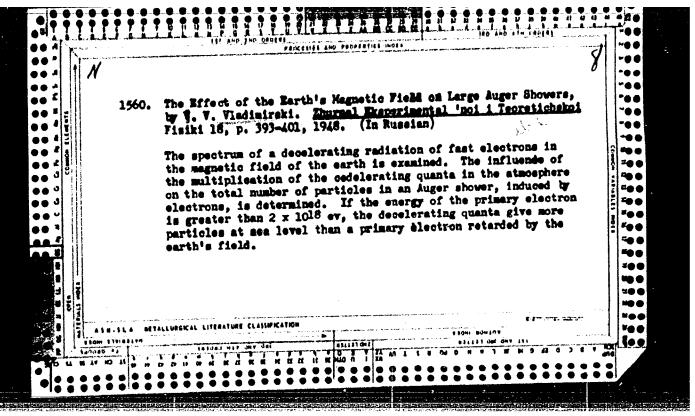
The author thanks I. Yu. Kobzarev for interesting discussions on the given model. Orig. art. has: 23 formilas. Based on author's Eng. abst. JPRS SUB CODE: 20 / SUEM DATE: 04Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002

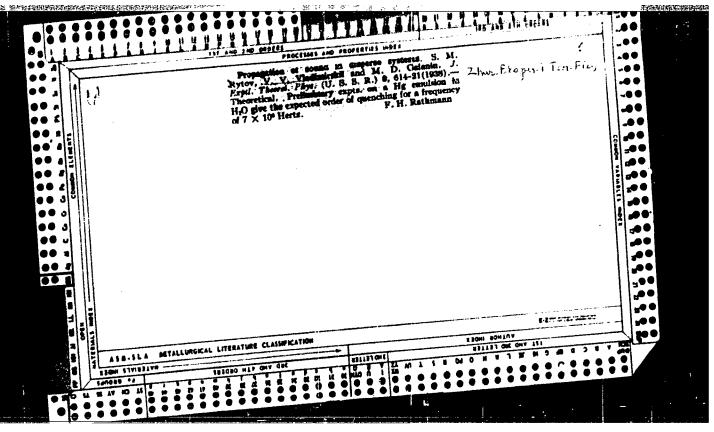
L 38265-66 EWT(m)ACC NR. AP6028555 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/004/0781/0783 AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, V. V. ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKIAE (Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental noy fiziki GKIAE) TITIE: Free neutrinos in space and the problem of CP-parity in the decay of SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 4, 1966, 781-783 TOPIC TAGS: neutrino, K meson, radioactive decay, parity principle, meson beam, particle interaction, space radiation ABSTRACT: When weak Ko-mesons and neutrinos interact, Ko can regenerate in a beam of K2-mesons. Such regeneration can lead to K2-2 decay, which would violate CP-parity; but it is shown that with the expected neutrino flux densities the effect is too small and cannot explain the observed intensity of the forbidden decay. Although coherent regeneration of K<sup>O</sup> mesons on a neutrino background should produce an apparent violation of CP parity, it appears to have no relation to the observed KL - 2 decay. The author thanks L. B. Okun', I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, M. V. Terent'ev. and V. S. Kaftanov for interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas. [JPRS] SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 20Dec65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 006

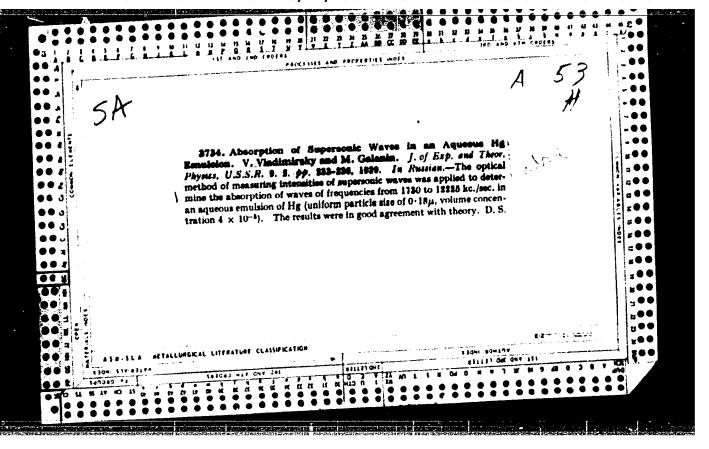


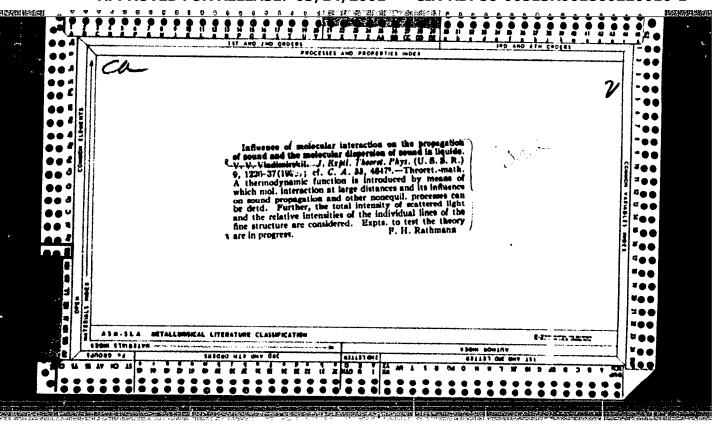


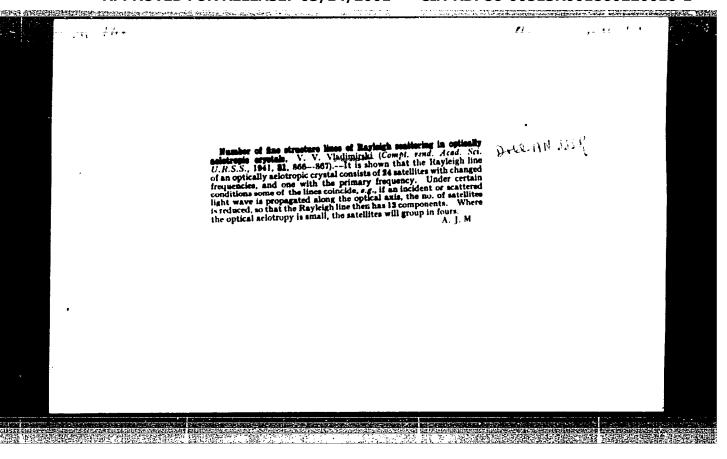


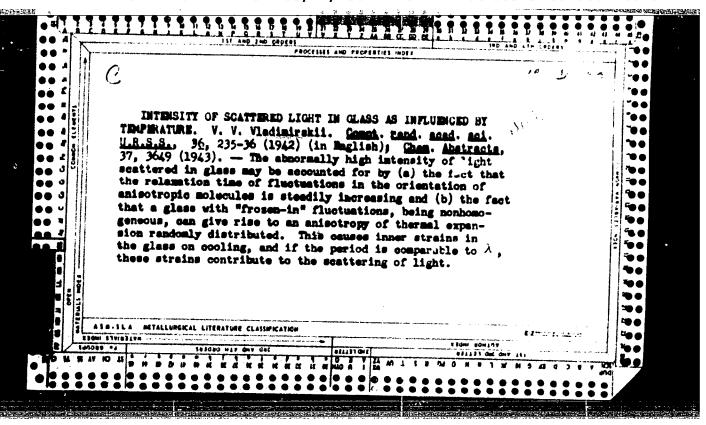


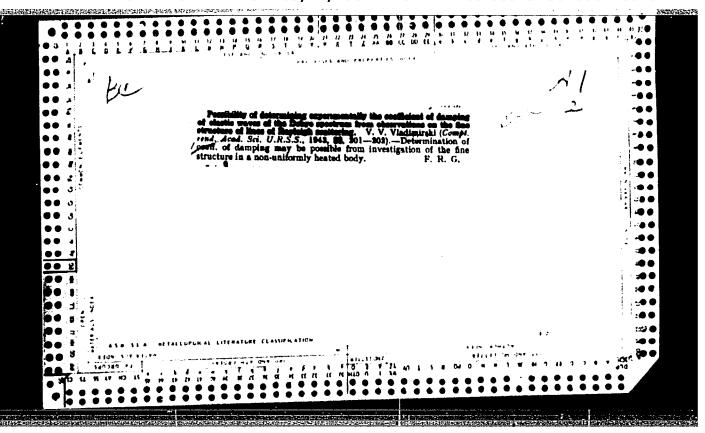


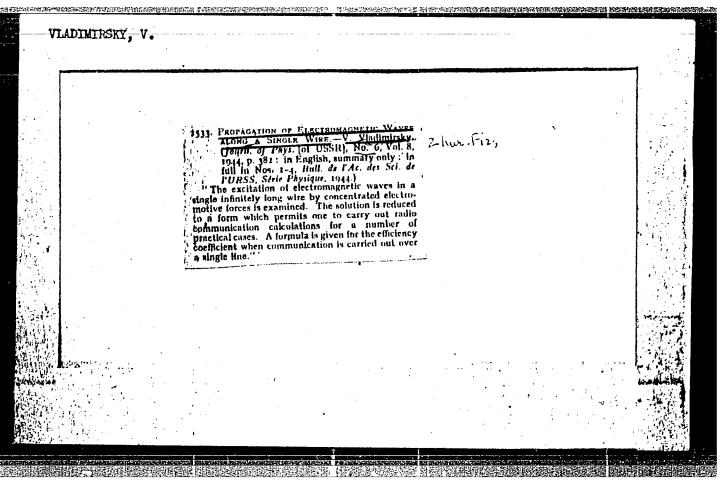










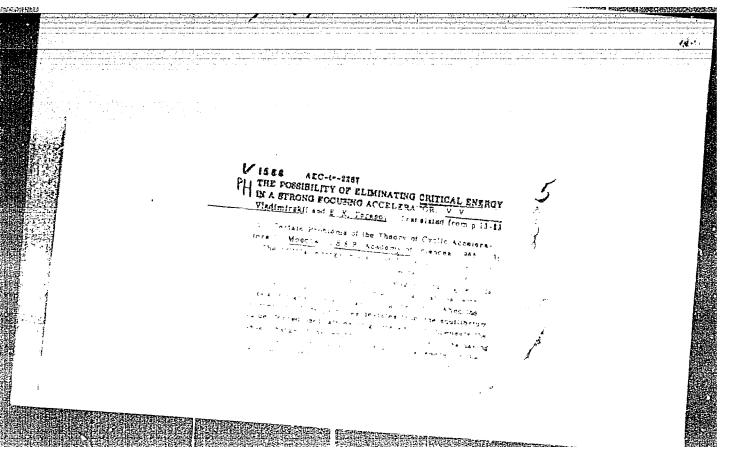


VLADIMIRSKIY, V.	1.			
			Ĭ.	6
•				
USSR	Moscillographic method for the registration of coincid of impulses. V. V. Vi'dimirzkij and Yu. V. Trebucho Zhar. Ezeptl. i Teoret. Fiz. 21, 663-4(1951); Chem. 1952, 16.—An arrangement is described which makes is sible to det or identify individually the simultant counting counters in a block of II counters. The tech is especially suited for those arrangements in which counters are far removed from the rest of the app.  M. G. Mo	lences   pyskif,   Zentr.   it pos-	•	
	some to 48%. Or identify individually the simultane sounding counters in a block of 11 counters. The tech is especially suited for those arrangements in which counters are far removed from the rest of the app. M. G. Mo	infigure h the	e.	
The second of the second secon	F1. G. M0	ore (h)		
			•	
			e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
	in a series and a series and in	<b>.</b>		

MA Meavy-water desearch-meactor," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace onference, geneva, Switzerland, 1955

VIADIKIRSKIY, V. V., RADKEVICH, I. A. and SOK-LOVSKIY, V. V.

"A Neutron Selector with the Mechanical Interrupter," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955



VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; RADKEVICH, I.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, V.V.

[Neutron spectrometer with a mechanical beam chopper] Neitromyi spektrometr s mekhanicheskim preryvatelem. Moskva, 1955. 32 p.

(Spectrometer) (Neutrons)

ALIKHANOV, A.I.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; NIKITIN, S.Ya.

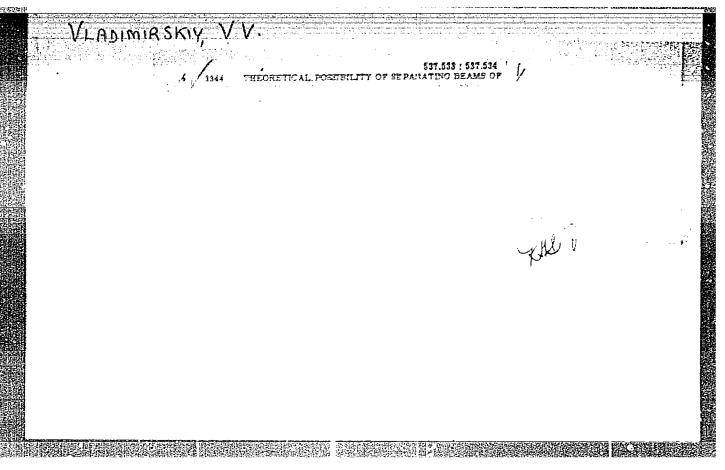
[Measuring the effective number of secondary neutrons in U<sup>233</sup>, U<sup>235</sup>, and Pu<sup>239</sup> in the thermal energy region of neutrons] Izmerenie effektivnogo chisla vtorichnykh neitronov urana-233, urana-235 i plutoniia-239 v oblasti teplovykh energii neitronov. Moskva, 1955. ll p. (Doklady predstavlennye SSSR na Mezhdunarodnuiu konferentsiiu po mirnomu ispol'-zovaniiu atomnoi energii) (MIRA 14:7) (Neutrons-Capture) (Uranium-Isotopes)

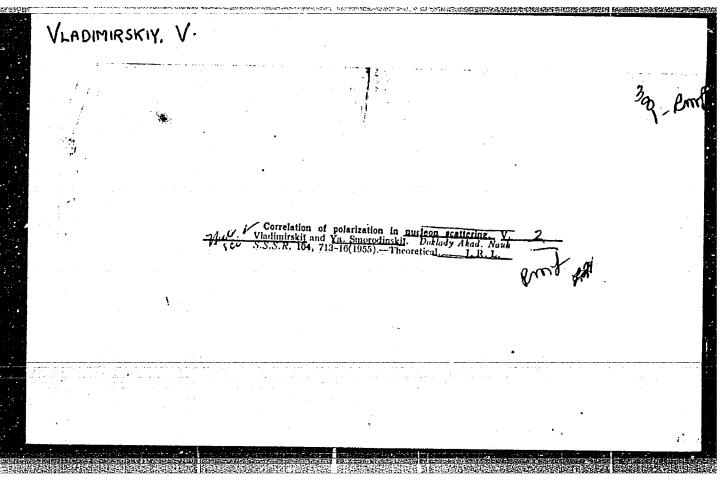
ALIKHANOV, A.I.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; MIKITIBI, S.Ya.; GALANIN, A.D.;
GATRILOV, S.A.; BURGOV, N.A.

[Heavy water experimental reactor for physical research] Opythyi fizicheskii reaktor s tiazheloi vodoi. Moskva, 1955. 15 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Deuterium oxide) (Nuclear reactors)





Dasic considerations on the 7 GeV and 50-00 GeV A.G. proton synchrotrons.

CERN-Symposium on High Energy Accelerators and Pich Physics

Geneva 11-25 June 56

In Branch #5

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V., SOKOLOVSKIY, V. V. and RADKEVICH, Y. A.

"Measurement of Total Cross Sections of Pd, Os, Ir, Mo, In, Ta, Th, U-238 for Resonance Neutrons" a paper presented at the International Conference on Nuclear Reactions, Amsterdam, 2-7 July 1956.

D551274

VLADIMIRERLY, V.V., REYMAN, B.N., FOZHKAANV, D.S., DANTUNDAV, C.T. (U.S.S.R.)

Ejection scheme for an A. G. 7 GeV machine C

CERN-Symposium on High Energy Accelerators and Pion Physics

Geneva 11-23 June 56 In Branch #5

#### 

VEADIMIESKIY V.V.

Category: USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Engineering and Power C-8

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6106

Author : Alikhenov, A.I., Vladimirskiy, V.V., Petrov, P.A., Khristenko,

P.I.

Title : Heavy Water Power Resetor with Gas Cooling.

Orig Pub: Atom. energiye, 1956, No 1, 5-9

Abstract: Discussion of the advantages of heavy water nuclear reactors, which may turn out to be sufficiently economic for use in atomic electric stations. A reactor design is described, in which heavy water is used both as moderator and coolant. The factors affecting the thermal power of the reactor and the efficiency of the power portion, i.e., affecting in the final analysis the electric power of the atomic electric station, are considered. The authors reach the conclusion that the atomic electric station can be profitable if natural uranium is used, accompanied with deep burnup and maximum possible electric power, with a certain reduction in efficiency.

A newy water power reactor with ges cooling is described. The use of gas in combination with heavy water moderator

Cerd : 1/2

DISTRICTOR SELECTION DE L'ANGEMENT DE L'ANGE

Category: USSR/Nuclear Fhysics - Nuclear Engineering and Fower C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizike, No 3, 1957, No 6106

HARING BURGON OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT

makes it possible to increase the steam parameter in the secondary loop. The fuel elements are thin long wires of natural uranium, covered with a cladding of light metals, capable of withstanding a temperature of 550°. The coolent is carbon dioxide at a pressure of 40 -- 50 atmospheres; the coolent temperature at the input is 90°, and the output temperature is 420°. The steam pressure at the turbines is 29 atmos, and the temperature is 400°. With the aid of such a reactor one can obtain in general steam with pressures of 90 atmospheres and a temperature of 470°. It is planned in the Soviet Union to construct an atomic electric station of this type having an electric power rating of 100 -- 200 mw.

Card : 2/2

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; TARASOV, Ye.K.; TREBUKHOVSKIY, Yu.V.

Double-focusing beta-spectrometer with high illuminating power.
Prib. i tekh. ekap. no.1:13-15 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Spectrometer) (Beta rays--Spectra)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA = 1509

AUTHOR VLADIMIRSKIJ, V. V., KOMAR, E.G., MINC, A.L., GOL'DIH, L.L.,

KOŠKAREV, D.G., MONOSZON, N.A., NIKITIN, S.JA., RUBČINSKIJ, S.M.

SKAČKOV, S. W., STREL'COV, N.S., TARASOV, E.K.

TITLE The Main Characteristics of the Projected Proton Accelerator

for 30-60 BeV with Strong Focussing.

PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc. 4, 31-33 (1956)

Issued: 19.10.1956

The maximum energy selected is certainly sufficient for the multiple production of mesons and for the production of the antiparticles of all known types of elementary particles. With a particle energy of from 50 to 60 BeV the kinetic energy in the center of mass system attains 9 nucleon masses on the occasion of the collision of a proton with a single nucleon. The peak power used for feeding the magnet is about 100 megawatts. The weight of the magnet system is less than 22.000 t. For the stabilization of the phase near transition energy a system for the compensation of the oscillations of the length of the particle orbit is used in this project by means of which the critical energy is shifted to infinity. With this compensation process the enforced oscillations of particles, the energy of which is distinguished from the equilibrium momentum, are used.

Every eight magnet has an inversely directed magnetic field, and the order of this magnet is periodically changed. This compensation system makes it possible to attain rather high frequencies of the transversal oscillations of the particles, viz. 13,75 and 12,75 per revolution in the case of radial and vertical

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.4, 31-33 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 oscillations respectively. The maximum field strength in the orbit is from 10.000 to 12.000 Ørstedt and the length of the orbit is 1483 m. The main parameters of the orbit, the tolerances for the accuracy of the magnetic field, the data concerning the feeding of the magnetic system, and the most important data concerning the high frequency system are shown in tables. Among others the following values are given: Total number of magnets: 120, radius of the curvature of the principal magnet: 166,1 m; permitted deviation of momentum: 0,5%; permitted deviation of field strength: 0,25%; duration of the increase of the magnetic field: 3,8 sec, 6 cycles per minute; maximum . strength of excitation current: 12 000 a; maximum voltage: 8 000 V; peak power: 96 000 kVA; frequency of the accelerating field at the beginning and at the end of the cycle of acceleration: 2,624 and 6,068 megacycle respectively. The magnets must consist of 5 parts weighing 38 t each, but they have one common winding. The total weight of the magnets together with constructional elements amounts to 22 000 tons. The peak power of 100 megawatts is generated by means of generators with flywheels. A linear accelerator for 100 MeV serves as injector. The proton absorbs ~ 100 keV per revolution.

INSTITUTION:

LADIMIRSKY, VV VLADIMIRSKIT, V.V.

SUBJECT

USSR / PHYSICS

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1802

AUTHOR

RADKEVIČ, I.A., VLADIMIRSKIJ, V. V., SOKOLOVSKIJ, V. V.

TITLE

The Measuring of the Total Cross Sections of Pd, Os, Ir, Mo, In, J, Ta,

Th, U<sup>238</sup> for Resonance Neutrons.

PERIODICAL

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.5, 55-70 (1956)

Issued: 1 / 1957

Working out of results: The energies of the neutrons were measured by the method of flying-through time. The parameters of the levels were determined from the measured penetrability curves of samples of different thickness according to the "area" method. From the course of the experimental curve it is possible to determine the neutron width  $\Gamma_n$  by making use of the interference effect.

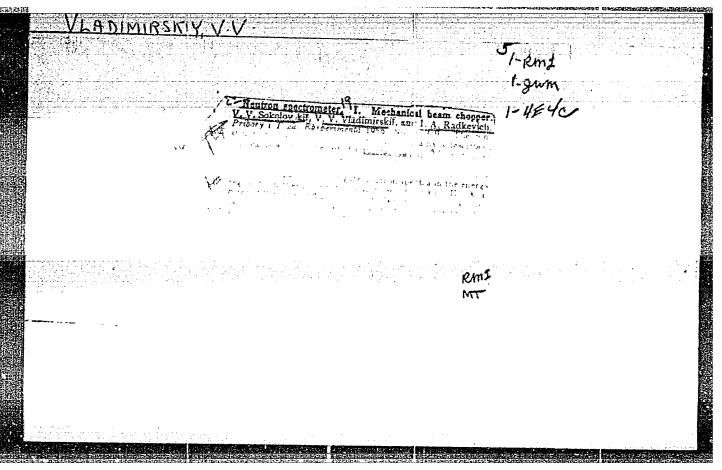
Results: Palladium: The levels at 13,25 and 32 eV were treated according to the method of the "surface of two samples". The resonance width determined from and averaged over the resonances 13 and 32 eV amounted to (220 ± 63) mV and was then used for the computation of the other levels. As palladium is an element with several isotopes, the unknown relative weights of the isotopes go into the results. Osmium: The radiation width proof for the levels at 10,3; 18,8 and 22 eV was determined. The average width of these levels is 67 mV and this value was used for the computation of the other levels. The data for all investigated resonances are shown in a table. The authors, moreover, observed levels at 109, 125, 144, 166 (weak), 208 and 333 eV. Indium: The authors were able to

CHICAGO PARTICIPATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.5, 55-70 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1802 dissolve some levels that had hitherto been looked upon as units, into several levels. Also the results obtained in the case of the other elements mentioned are discussed in detail.

Conclusions: From the experimental metapical (corrections)

INSTITUTION:



Neutron spectrometer. Part 2. Transit time analyzer. Prib.i tekh. eksp.no.2:9-18 S-0 '56. (Spectrometer) (Neutrons) (Electronic instruments)				
(Spectrometer)	(Neutrons)	(Electronic instruments)		

- Wadimirs Kiy, V.V.

PARTICLE ACCELERATOR: STRONG-FOCUSING ACCELERATORS

"Removal of the Beam from a Proton Accelerator with Strong Focusing at Energy of 7 Bev", by <u>V.V. Vladimirakiy</u>, L.L. Gol'din, Ye.N. Danil'tsev, D.G. Koshkarev, and N.N. Neyman, <u>Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta</u>, No 3, November-December 1956, pp 31-35.

Examination of two methods of pulsed removal and one method of gradual removal of particles from the accelerator chamber. In the pulsed method of removal, the acquired additional impact is produced by the magnetic field of the current-carrying conductors. The removal is facilitated by the introduction of a separator, which is a magnetic channel with a large pulsed field. In the gradual removal of particles from the chamber, the natural oscillations of the particle are induced by means of parametric resonance.

Card 1/1

